## **EXHIBIT A**



1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2	DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS
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4	UNITED STATES *
• .	Plaintiff *
5	T TOTAL TIT
5	VERSUS * CR-01-10350-DPW
6	VERSUS
_	ALAN MACKENZIE, JANICE *
7	SWIRSKI, HENRY VAN MOURIK, *
	DONNA TOM, DONALD PATTON, *
. 8	DONALD MEEK, ERIC OTTERBEIN *
	RITA JOKIAHO, CAREY SMITH, *
9	MARK SMITH *
	Defendants *
10	<b>.</b>
	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
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	BEFORE THE HONORABLE DOUGLAS P. WOODLOCK
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	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JUDGE
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	JURY TRIAL - DAY 39
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1.1	JUNE 24, 2004
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17	Courtroom No. 1 - 3rd Floor
11	1 Courthouse Way
18	Boston, Massachusetts 02210
10	9:00 A.M 12:00 P.M.
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:00	Pamela R. Owens Lee A. Marzilli
22	Official Court Reporters
••	John Joseph Moakley District Courthouse
23	1 Courthouse Way - Suite 3200
	Boston, Massachusetts 02210
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25	Method of Reporting: Computer-Aided Transcription
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APPEARANCES:

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WINKLER, ESQ. Assistant United States Attorneys,
U.S. Attorney's Office, 1 Courthouse Way, Suite
9200, Boston, Massachusetts 02210, on behalf of

the United States

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THE CLERK: This Honorable Court is now in session. Please be seated. THE COURT: One specific question: Have the defendants filed their jury instructions? I just haven't seen them on the --MR. KETTLEWELL: No. Actually, they haven't been filed, Your Honor. We're trying to file one set with all 10 people and we've circulated a draft and I think we're very close to having agreement on all of THE COURT: Okay. I just didn't know if there was something --MR. KETTLEWELL: They should be here -- they will be filed today. THE COURT: All right. Now, let me outline the order of battle. Ms. Greenberg -- because the Government asked what the order is that we'll go through this, I think the way in which I'd like to do it is start with the broad objects of the conspiracy motions to frame the legal issues here. And specifically, I want to start with defraud the Government object, then the sampling law issues, and then I'll talk a little bit about an anti-kickback. But I think at that point, I'm

going to want to start talking very specifically about

particular defendants.

I would hope that -- there's a large body of material that was filed yesterday which I've tried to get through it, but I haven't, I think, fully absorbed it. But it's very helpful, I think, in framing the issues here. And, so, I'm going to use that as the agenda for the Government to respond in specific ways.

What I think I anticipate happening is that I will be asking for specific citations to specific

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       transcript and to documents that have been introduced.
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       And we can use the screen to do that so everybody gets
       to see it at the same time. That's my hope, anyway.
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                 Now, let me turn to this question of
       defrauding the Government. I framed it -- in just my
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       kind of things to think about yesterday -- as what's the
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       duty to disclose? There are terms of art involved, so
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       that's a little misleading. But let me put it a
       different way. This is clearly an area in which the
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       Federal Government and its various agencies has
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       been struggling to develop a coherent pattern for
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       reimbursement. And for a variety of reasons, it's hit
       on the idea about average wholesale price. And
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       depending on the administration, people at OMB think
       that there's too much paperwork in trying to do a real
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       evaluation of what these prices are. And people who are
       in the pharmaceutical business aren't really interested
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in having the Government get too intrusive. And, so, they're perfectly happy if the Government is not directly involved in administering the prices except beyond the AWP. So, it's a yeasty area. But I'm not certain that there is any criminal violation for people to pursue their business in light of a structure that is as open-textured as this unless they are either lying to the Government in their presentation or they have some duty to disclose to the Government some aspect of the business. That, it seems to me, is at the core of what the defraud clause in this setting asks for. And, so, I guess I want to understand from the Government what it was that they were supposed to do, not what would have been nice for them, what would have been public-spirited for them to do, but what they were obligated to do. MR. LOUCKS: Your Honor, thank you. I'll try to address the Court's questions.

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Our prong (a) is predicated on two things, one of which is conspiring to defraud to obtain money or property. The second is conspiring to thwart the operations of the programs. Providing a kick- -- I mean, there have been a number of cases that have approved conspiring to defraud theories against the Medicare and Medicaid programs by paying kickbacks. The cases that have not approved it have been where

there has been no showing of a loss or an increased cost.

THE COURT: So you're saying that it's simply a duplication of the anti-kickback statute?

MR. LOUCKS: No. Because the anti-kickback

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statute -- there are different elements in both.
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      The anti-kickback statute does not require proof of
       loss. Conspiring to defraud requires proof of
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       conspiring to defraud to obtain money or property.
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       That's not a part of the anti-kickback statute.
                THE COURT: So you've got to prove even more
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       for there to be conspiracy to defraud?
                MR. LOUCKS: You have to prove an intent to
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       obtain money through the course of --
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                THE COURT: Right. But you've got to prove
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       something more?
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                 MR. LOUCKS: Yes.
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                 THE COURT: All right. So, what do you need
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       it for?
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                 MR. LOUCKS: What do we need it for in this
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       case?
                 THE COURT: Right. I mean, it seems
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       replicative. As you've described it, the anti-kickback
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       statute is a lesser-included offense of defrauding the
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       Government on this prong.
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MR. LOUCKS: On this prong. There are different intent aspects as well. 3 THE COURT: Yes. The intent is even easier on the anti-kickback statute. 5 MR. LOUCKS: Actually, I thought it was the б other way around, Judge. 7 But our view is this, also, is that there 8 has been substantial proof of an intent to provide inducements to get around reporting obligations on best 9 10 price. THE COURT: Well, I'll get to that in a 11 That's thwarting as far as I'm concerned. 12 minute. Now I want to deal with this parallel kickback 13 theory. And I want to understand why it is that a jury 14 15 should be instructed on something like this that just means another set of moving parts. You say that you've 16 got to prove loss. No, you don't have to do that with 17 the anti-kickback statute. Okay. So, as I said, 18 lesser-included offense. You say there is some 19 difference in intent. I'm not altogether sure.

MR. LOUCKS: I'm not sure, as a practical 20 21 22 matter, one could explain to a jury a difference in 23 intent between prong (a) and prong (b) where the underlying conduct for both includes payment kickbacks. 24 25 We actually discussed this amongst ourselves, that